1878
(Q-R).

File. No. 21.
Serial-no. 1-7.

Sub: Settlement of the Inam lands of the Magur and Village Shanbhogue and Nadigs of the Shimoga Taluk

G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

LR 2 of 1865—
LR 20 of 1877

1878.
~~191~~ .
(L R)

File No. 2

Serial Nos. 1—7.

Later references.

LR 23 of 1879.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Major ~~Part~~ B for May, 1879

SUBJECT.

Settlement of Inam Lands of The Nagar and Village Shanbhags and Nadigs of the Shimoga Taluk.

Enclosed:

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—15-12-15

№ 378

Survey & Settlement Commissioner's No 1100 of 30th September 1878.

Section
File No
Serial No

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1. The Superintendent Revenue Survey, Mysore represented to the Survey & Settlement Commissioner that in settling the final remuneration Statements of village officers a difficulty had arisen with regard to the present interests of the Shanbogs in some, especially of the Shimoga, Taluk, and requested instructions.

2. As examples of the present state of affairs he gave the following instances.

1st Example

Village Koppa, Magri Holehonnur, Taluk Shimoga

The village Shanbog Venkat Ramanappa holds Service Shanbog Vankani Inam land

* No 1121 of 19th Dec 1876

on which the profit is Rs 49-10-9, he receives no pay from Government, appears to claim Aya from the villages and does no work as Shanbog

The Magni Shanbog Sita: ramappa has no Naukari Inam land, receives 4 2 Rs pay from Govt, and performs the duties of Shanbog of Hoppa & of 17 other villages in the Magni.

The Hadgir Krishnappa (who is the elder brother of Sitaramappa the Magni Shanbog) holds Naukari Inam in 7 villages of the Magni of which the "profit" amounts to Rs 163-10-7, performs no duties as "Hadgir" receives no pay or Aya. His brother Sitaramappa the Magni Shanbog lives with the Hadgir and has a share in the Hadgir Wattan.

2nd example

In the Amere Magne of the Shimoga Taluk consisting of 17 villages, Timappa is the village Shanbog of two villages, has Naukari Inam in these two villages and Claims Aya from the villagers; he receives no pay from Govt: & performs no Government duties

There are two Magne Shanbogs Venkatramanappa & Venkappa, relations, who have no Naukari Inam land, receive pay Rs 21-1-6 each & perform the duties of Shanbog in 11 & 6 villages respectively.

The Nadgir of the Magne is Venkatramanappa, (one of the above Magne Shanbogs) he holds Nadgir Naukari Inam in 4 villages of the Magne, receives no pay from the Govt; no aya from the villagers, and performs no separate duties as Nadgir.

3. It will thus be seen that in the instances given above, and they do not appear to be isolated cases, there are three parties concerned viz village Shanbog, Magni Shanbog, and Nadgir who draw directly or indirectly pay from Govt, and that Govt. in return obtains work from one man only.

4. In all the cases the Supdt had examined in the Shimoga Taluk the Magni Shanbogs are also Nadgirs or their immediate relations receiving pay in the former capacity and holding Nadgiri Inam Lands in the latter.

5 The Supdt added that in the Shimoga and some other Taluks no quit rent had been fixed on the Nadgirs Inam Lands by the Inam

Deptt, that in Sorab alone
has quit-rent been imposed,
that on enquiring the reason of
this from the Deptt: Inam Settle
No 260 of 31st Oct 1876 ment he informed him that there
is reason to suppose that —
Purnaya resumed all these
Inams (Nadgi, Deshpandi &c)
and that they have been —
omitted in the subsequent —
Inam ati accounts and that now
a further enquiry into them is
being instituted

6. If Purnaya really did order the resumption of all Nadgir &c Inams, the Deptt did not understand how they lands still appear in all the Taluk & Village accounts as Nadgir Inam, unless this fraud the resumption was either evaded or the Nadgir subsequently altered the denomination of other lands

possibly Shanbog Umble
in their possession to the
head of Nadgir Umble
and then made use of the
argument that they were in
possession of no remuneration
as Shanbogs to obtain the
Shanbogs "pay" which they
draw at present as Nagri
Shanbogs.

7. The Supt stated that the present state of affairs being as stated above the following questions remain to be solved.

1st Are the profits on the so called Nadgir Naukaie Inam to be taken into account to make good the remuneration of the future Shanbogs Vide Rob[illegible] × Chief Commr's No 219 of 27 October 1874.

2nd In making out the new distribution of Shanbogs' charges & nomination of officiators (the nominations

× Promulgating revised rules for remuneration of Patels and Shanbogs. BM

are made by the District authorities & not by the Surveyor) are the village Shanbogs to have the right of performing the duties of Shanbog in the villages in which they hold office lands, and the Magni Shanbogs to have the right in the remainder?

3rd If the 1st question is answered in the affirmative are the Nadgirs to have the future right of performing Shanbog's duties in the villages in which they hold Nadgir Umble lands?

4th Where both village Shanbog and Nadgir hold Umble lands in the same village, & the present Officiator is a 3rd party, the Magni Shanbog, who should in future perform the duties?

8. With reference to the above the Survey Commr informed the Supdt Rev. Survey

* No 1726 dy 21st Dect 1876.

that it appeared to him impossible to form any opinion on the above cases tell more was known of the real relative position of the Inaguie Shanbog & the Nadgirs, how the two Separate Offices came into existence & at what time & what was the cause of the two Offices being ordinarily in one family and that the information might perhaps be obtained from the Amildar & also from the Supdt of Inam Settlements who could ascertain if any information was available in the Chief Commrs Office.

9. In accordance with the above suggestion the Supdt Rev: Survey requested the Supdt Inam Settlements to give him any information as to how the Separate Offices of Nadgirs & Inaguie Shanbog came into existence & where service lands were appointed to Nadgirs and

× No 1139 dy 23rd Dec: 1896

village Shanbog

10. The Supdt: Rev: Survey ~~understands~~ thought that the question of the Service lands of the Nadgirs &c having been all resumed by Purneah was already under enquiry in the office of the Supdt, Inam Settlements but that such Service Lands, still borne on the Taluk & village accounts ~~appeared doubted.~~

11. The Supdt: Inam Settlements in reply stated that on examining the Shanbog Judte Putty of 1840, it would appear that the Nadgs had 2 or more Maganies under him, that the Inam land & cash payments for each Maganie were entered against his name but opposite to each Maganie is given the name of a son, brother or Gomastah as the Office-holders.

* No 435 dy 15 March 1877

The Nadgir evidently re-
tained the land and 12
allowed the cash payment
to go to the Maganí Shanbog
12. The Supdt added that in
the same account a remark
is entered that the Nadgy
Combli &c had been resumed,
that a new Pattak or payment
for Shanbogs had been fixed
since 1800; that in the Jari
Inami account of 1803
for the Shemoga Taluk it
is noted that out of —
P. F. V.
'014-5-9 of Combli Inams
only 24 pagodas were to
be continued to the Ferrymen,
the remainder being resumed.
13 The Inam Supdt con-
cluded by saying that
he has not been able, as yet,
to trace the origin of the
village Shanbog & his
Inam but that he is awaiting
the result of a reference

to the Govt.r of the Dis.t
to the Kmel.

14 In continuation of the
above the Dsem Supdt stated
that he can find no further
authentic record regarding
the village Shanbogs of the
Shemoga Taluk, that the
Nadigs of the Hole-Honnee
Tilla declare that separate
Shanbogs were employed
in 1806 from the members
of their family on a fixed
payment for the preparation
of the village accounts, that
the Nadigs of the Ayanoor
Tilla declare, on the other
hand, that the village Shan
bogs were maintained as
Govt. Servants from the
beginning and that the Nadigs
were appointed at a time when
the villagers were in a turbulent
state and refused to pay their
rents to the village Shanbog.

+ No 7 dg 9 April 1877

Such coomble lands were set
-tled on ½ quit rent in the
Talukes of Hanhar and Soraib
but their Settlement was not
taken up in the Talukes of
Shimoga, Shikarpur &c as
they were not borne out by
the Inam accounts, which,
in fact showed that such
coomble lands had been
granted & it was thought
apparently by Col: Clerk
that the Shist and Putti com-
posed the full assessment.
It appears however that
remissions had been made
on the Putti and in a few
cases on the Shist though
when and on what authority
does not appear. The putti
imposed on these lands
was not equal to that imposed
on the Ryots lands
15 The Inam Deptt considered
that it would now be necessary
to decide whether any of these
coomble lands are to be taken
up & settled by his Deptt
on ½ quit rent for commutation

of the implied service.

16. On looking over the Register of the late Sorabah Taluk he observed that the land Inams of the village Shambagere have been reserved for Settlement by the Survey Supt with the remark that the service is performed by the Magani Shanbog & requested to be informed whether these Inams have been disposed of by the Survey Supt.

No 3 dy 9 April 1877

17. The Inam Supt forwarded copy of the above to the Inam Commissioner for consideration & orders, in continuation of No 118 dy 15 March 1877 who forwarded to

No 603 dy 25 April 1877

Major Grant for report as to the present position of the Inadgs and Magni & Village Shanbogs of the Shimoga Taluk & whether all these officials can be turned to use in the reorganization

of the village officers & requested a separate report on the above para.

18. The Survey Supdt (Major Lyon) in replying to the Survey & Settlement-Commissioners* stated that he called up all the Shanbogs of the Taluk on the 14 May 1877 and elicited the following information.

1st The whole of the Shanbog's work is performed by the Magani Shanbogs

2nd The village Shanbogs perform no work whatever, but in 22 villages they are registered as village Shanbogs and hold office land, but the work is done by the Magni Shanbog.

3rd The Nadigs perform no work whatever in virtue of their office of Nadig but the Magni Shanbogs are in almost every case of the same family as the Nadigs

* No 428 dy 16 May 1877

4. Aya is paid to none of the three classes of officials under report.

19. Major Grant added that the Magni Shaubogs assert their claim to the whole Taluk and dispute the right of the village Shaubogs even to the 22 villages above mentioned, that their claim is based upon their always having done the work, that as however the village Shaubogs are registered and hold office land in the 22 villages in question they cannot be disturbed, that the remaining 256 villages will provide amply for the Magni Shaubogs and that some 27 new charges will be made in addition to those at present existing.

20. Major Grant concluded by saying that it remained to decide what is to be done with the so called Nadig Umbali

Lands, that it appeared to him that they should undoubtedly be dealt with by the Survey Deptt, that if these Lands are not held for the performance of Shanbog's work they are certainly not held for any other Service now performed. From para 12 of this Memo it would appear that in the Shanbog "Jadati Patti" of 1840 the "Darg Umbli" was stated by the Inam Deptt to have been resumed and a new Jaradh or payment for Shanbogs fixed since 1800. Directly this question is disposed of, Major Grant states, the final remuneration can be calculated.

21 With reference to para 16 of this Memo the Survey Deptt stated that he is unable to give any explanation as he did not know what registers are alluded to. He imagined the Inam

Supt simply alluded to the
fact that only the villg
Shanbog Inam was dealt with
by the Survey Deptt the
Nadig Umbli being disposed
of by the Inam Deptt.

22. The Comm^r Nagar Dn
forwarded to the Supt^t of
Inam Settlements Copy of a
letter from the D^y Comm^r
Shimoga on the subject of
Magany Shanbogues in the
Shimoga District having no
Service lands.

* No 238 dy 16 August 1877

23. The D^y Comm^r Shimoga
~~Dn~~ reported to the Comm^r Nagar
that Nadig Umbli Lands
exist in the Talluks of Shimoga,
Chenniga, Honnalli, Shikar-
pur and Sorab, ~~that the Circular~~
~~of these Talukas showing the~~
~~names of the Compensation~~
~~lists by them into the Parent~~
~~Circular were therein enclosed~~

* No 519 dy 6 August 1877
to Comm^r

that in the absence of reliable accounts and documents the question raised cannot be satisfactorily answered, that the oral evidence gathered by the Amildars was conflicting; that some of the Nadigs stated that Nadigs existed prior to Skanda and that the latter were entertained afterwards in order to help the Nadigs while others alleged quite to the contrary.

24. Capt. Cumming added that Nadig Bindappa of Shimoga possesses a copper plate grant of Hari Rao of Anegondi of Salivahana Saka 1276 of Vijaya year corresponding to A.D. 1354, in which Bindappa's ancestor Basappa is granted

certain Umbli Gauda on account of his writing up Hadig & other accounts that this grant had been forwarded to the Inam Deptt by the Talati authorities & that, if genuine, it shewed that the office of Hadig was in existence in that distant period

25. But Capt: Cumming entertained no doubt that the office of Shanbog had a much more ancient origin, as it exists generally throughout the Country & forms part of the old village or Barabaloti System.

26. The Inam Commissioner now refers the question discussed in the above for the decision of the Chief Commissioner

He states that the Canarese Hadgis or

Nadig would appear to
precisely correspond to the
Mahratta Deshmookh
or Dessaee, the Headman
of a Purgunna, Magnee or
Subdivision, sometimes also
called in Canarese Dialect
the Nadgowda; that the
Magnee Shanbog corresponds
precisely to the Deshpandee
Nadhurnee & Deshkool-
-hurnee; that the Nadig, Nadgir
Nadgowda, Deshmookh or
Dessaee all denote the Chief
executive officer of a Purgunna
corresponding to the Patel of
a village and that the Desh-
-pandee Nadhurnee, Desh-
-koolhurnee & Magnee Shanbog
all in the Purgunna or Magnee
correspond to the Shanbog in
a village and were the Chief
account officers of the Sub-
-division & subordinate to
the Chief executive officer, as
the Shanbog is subordinate

to the Patel or Gouda of a village

27. It is by no means uncommon, observes Col. Anderson, to find considerable confusion of the offices of Purgunna and village Kurkunnees the former having often supplanted the latter. The Nadigs the most powerful officers of the ancient organization have supplanted the village Shanbogs by members of their own family, the original Magni Shanbogs who would ordinarily be of a different family having disappeared.

28. The emoluments of all the above offices are Col. Anderson thinks liable for Service. The Magni Shanbogs because they actually have appropriated the Service which they could only have ostensibly done in virtue of their holding an Office and emoluments

enabling them to do so.

A village Shanbog with emoluments as such is clearly liable to service though another may have usurped the office

The Nadig is an office holder and has evidently appropriated this particular service by inserting members of his family into the office to the detriment of the village Shanbogs.

29. It is necessary it would appear to create about 27 new Shanbogs' Charges in the Shemoga Taluk.

30. In the first place Col: Anderson proposes to make the existing emoluments of all the three classes of the above officers liable for providing the emoluments of the Officiating village Shanbogs so far as they will go, conferring existing offices in the family now having the right of Officiating

the Shanbogs

to the Patal or Gowda of a village

27. It is by no means uncommon, observes Col: Anderson, to find considerable confusion of the offices of Purgunna and village Koolkurnees the former having often supplanted the latter. The Nadigs the most powerful officers of the ancient organization have supplanted the village Shanbogs by members of their own family, the original Magni Shanbogs who would ordinarily be of a different family having disappeared.

28. The emoluments of all the above offices are, Col: Anderson thinks liable for Service. The Magni Shanbogs because they actually have appropriated the Service which they could only have ostensibly done in virtue of their holding an office and emoluments

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there are generally Magni Shan
as in Cons. Nadir acc
[illegible] limited mimo 670
of the Shimoga
Taluk there appear to be

Nadgirs
Magni Shanbogs
+ Village Shanbogs

As to when these offices were
created cannot be clearly as
: certained. On examining the
Tyalati accounts of the Shimo
Taluk it appears that, on the
fall of Seringapatam, Dawa
Purnaiya appointed 7 Magni
Shanbogs in September + 2
Nadgirs in November 1799,
for the Taluk. The term "Nad
: gir" has been included in the
accounts under the head
"Shirastadars". The names of
three individuals were entered
under this head. Krishna Rau
who looked after the Mahratta ac
: counts of the Taluk and Nadgirs
Senkerappa + Subbra who jointly
attended to the Canarese ac
: counts. The pay of Senkerappa
+ Subbra was 3 pagodas p.m.
In June 1800 this post was

[illegible]olished

Again in Octr. 1806 Ballishi Rama Row, who was deputed to enquire into the State of affairs at Nagar, ordered the entertainment of 2 Sadgirs at 5 Pagodas p. m. but the Amildar entertained 3 Sadgirs, & this No. was subsequently increased to 4 by H. H. the late Maharajah.

36. The Duftar accounts do not contain any entries as to the appointment of Village Shanbogs.

37. In 1832 the No. of Nagri Shanbogs was 10. The taluk of Koomsi was amalgamated with the Shimoga taluk in the same year when 5 Shanbogs were transferred to the latter.

38. The Sadgirs & the Nagri Shanbogs appear to have received only cash payments & from the Jaie (Class II No 1) Stall Inamity (Class II No 4) & Jodi (Class 2 No 6) accounts received from the Comm.r Nagar Div.n it does not appear that either

the Kadgirs, Magni Shanbags or Village Shanbags possessed any inam lands.

39. It may be assumed that the Magni Shanbags were preparing the village accounts, at the cash payments they were in receipt of were granted in lieu of Comli lands which were in their possession, they being required to pay the assessment due on the lands.

40. From the Tyalati accounts the village Shanbags & Kadgirs appear to have no right to the Shanbagship. The Magni Shanbags are shewn therein as having a right to the Office as they have been doing the work from the beginning.

41. The proposals made by Col: Anderson (vide paras 31 & 32) may I think, be approved with this exception, that as the lands said to be possessed by the Kadgirs & the village Shanbags are not shewn in the Jare or Atal. Inamity Accounts

they may be assessed instead of being dealt with under rule VIII Cl. I° of the Inam Rules. The lands in the possession of the Inamdars Shanbogs may be similarly dealt with. Before passing final orders it would be well, I think, to ask the Comm.r of Nagar to ascertain & report as to when the services of the Hadgers were dispensed with and why.

C. H. Thumboo Chetty
23/11/78.

Mr Upfleet
Myst had,
Study Mr Anderson's
letter & say for
Council
25/11

42. The above orders have been communicated to the Comm.r Nagar, who now forwards copy of Shimoga Dy Comm.rs letter No 1112 of 8 March 1879.

× No 7077 of 26 Nov. 1878
54

× No 1037 of 17 March 1879
512

43. The Dy Comm.r states that the Amildars report that no information is available as to when & why the services of the Hadgs were dispensed with, that the

general impression is
since the time of Purna
they perform no work at
in the enjoyment of Umbli
lands, that the Umbli lands
of Harihar & Sorab were
settled by Dr. Narasimiya
in the Inam dept and
so far as he can ascertain
those of Shimoga are of the
same kind, the tenure res
ting on the total or partial
remission of the subsequent
katte addition to the amount
first.

44. Dr. Narasimiya also
adds that in Harihar &
Sorab all the Nadig Umble
were dealt with under
Land Inam Rule VIII F

Wm Lee 8/5/79

245

9h.7/8

C.2884.

1242 1878 / 76

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Rev: ~~General~~ Department.

Dated 30th September 1878

Despatched 2 Octr. "

Received 2 Octr. "

ENCLOSURES No. 7.

General No. 1100

No.

Regarding the work of Kadur both Kadigs & Mysore Shanbogs with Shimoga Tal.

Enclosure with reference Mr Robertson's 2-10-78

2 1/2

Section 21
File No 21-78
Serial No 1

No 1100 of 1878

Deccan Commissioner's Office
Poona 30th September 1878.

Memorandum

The question discussed in the appended correspondence is forwarded for the decision of the Chief Commissioner with the following remarks.

2nd The Canarese Nadgir or Nadi would appear to precisely correspond to the Mahratta Deshmookh or Dessaee the head man of a Purgunna Magnee or subdivision sometimes also called in Canarese Districts the Nadgowda. The Magnee Shanbog corresponds precisely to the Deshpandee

Nadkurnee and Deshkoolkurnee N

The Nadig, Nadgir, Nadgowda

Deshmookh or Dessaee all denote

the chief executive officer of a Purgunna

corresponding to the Patel of a village,

and the Deshpandee Nadkurnee

Deshkoolkurnee & Magnee Shanbog

all in the Purgunna or Magnee cor-

-respond to the Shanbog in a village

and were the chief account officers of

the Subdivision and subordinate to the

chief executive officer, as the Shanbog

is subordinate to the Patel or Gowda

of a village.

3rd It is by no means uncommon to

find considerable confusion of the

offices of Purgunna and village Koolkurnees

the

the former having often supplanted the latter.

4th. In the present case in the Shimoga Talooka we find -

First. Magnee Shanbags who perform all the duties of the villages.

Second. Village Shanbogs who perform no duties whatever but in 22 villages hold office lands.

Third. Nadigs or Nadgirs who perform no duties as such but it is generally found that the Magnee Shanbogs who have a monopoly of the duties are members of the same family as the Nadigs. This may be explained by the Nadigs

be treated as a District Hereditary
officer for whose services there is no
farther occasion and his land emo-
luments be assessed at half Joodee
in accordance with Rule VIII. Clause I
of the Enam rules; provided that
there is no possibility of turning his
services to account in a charge for
which neither an existing Village
Shanbog or Magnee Shanbog is
available.

11th " It certainly appears anomalous
mixing up Nadgeers with Shanbogs
offices but it appears that in this
case the holders of the offices have
very generally already done so them-
selves a practical fact which "

removes all theoretical anomaly. &

38

12th In the above case in my recommendations I have followed as far as possible the course already sanctioned by Chief Commissioners No. 10699/229 of the 7th March last in reference to a somewhat similar case reported on by me in the Gudibanda Talooka.

Survey & Settlement Commr.
Mysore

the most powerful officers of the ancient organization having supplanted the village ~~of~~ Shanbags by members of their own family, The original Magnee Shanbags who would ordinarily be of a different family having disappeared.

5th " We have now to make the best of the above anomalous state of things which I believe will not prove uncommon in the Nugur Division.

6th " It is clear that the emoluments of all the above offices are liable for service. The Magnee Shanbags because they actually have appropriated the service which they could only have ostensibly done in virtue of their holding an office and emoluments enabling them

them to do so 1 3

7th " As village Shanbog with emoluments as such is clearly liable to service though another may have usurped the office.

8th " The Nadig is an office holder and has evidently appropriated this particular service by inserting members of his family into the office to the detriment of the village Shanbogs.

9th " It appears that it will be necessary to create about 27 new Shanbogs' charges in the Shimoga Taluka.

In the first place I would propose to make the existing emoluments of all three classes of the above officers liable for providing the emoluments.

of the officiating Village Shanbags so far as they will go. confirming existing offices in the family now having the right of officiating, and any new office it may be necessary to create to the family hitherto not officiating. Thus if one office is now held by a Magnee Shanbag which it becomes necessary to divide into two I would propose to give the new creation to the village Shanbog, thus utilizing that officer who now has emoluments but does nothing for them as far as possible.

10th. In cases in which the Nadig has no connection whatever with the Magnee Shanbag the latter being of a distinct family the Nadig should

be

2 To 9 No. 1121 of 1876 5

To

The Survey & Settlement Commr.
of Mysore

Survey Superintendent's office
Bangalore 19th December 1876.

Sir,

In settling the final remuneration statements of village officers a difficulty has arisen with regard to the present interests of the Shanbogs in some, especially of the Shimoga, Taluks about which I should feel obliged by your giving instructions.

2 As examples of the present state of affairs I will give the following instances.

1st Example.

Village Koppa Magni Holihonnur Taluk Shimoga.

The village Shanbog Venkat Ramanappa holds

holds Shanbog Naukari Inam land on which the profit is Rs 49.10.9., he receives no pay from Government, claims I understand Aya from the villagers, and does no work as Shanbog.—

The Magni Shanbog Sitáramappa has no Naukari Inam land, receives Rs 42 pay from Government, and performs the duty of Shanbog of Koppa and of 17 other villages in this Magni.—

The Nádgir Krishnappa (who is the elder brother of Sitáramappa the Magni Shanbog) holds Naukari Inam in 7 villages of this Magni of which the "profit" amounts to Rs 163.10.7, performs no duties as "Nádgir", receives no pay or aya. His brother Sitáramapa the Magni Shanbog lives with the Nádgir and has a share in the Nadgir Wattan.—

2nd Example

In

In the Anveri Magni of the Shimoga Taluk consisting of 17 villages; Timappa is the village Shanbog of two villages, has Naukari Inam in these two villages and claims aya from the villagers, he receives no pay from Government, and performs no Government duties. —

There are two Magni Shanbogs Venkat= =ramanapa and Venkappa, relations, who have no Naukari Inam land, receive pay Rs. 21. 1. 6 each, and perform the duties of Shanbog in 11 and 6 villages respectively. —

The Nádgir of this Magni is Venkat= =ramanapa, (one of the above Magni Shanbogs) he holds Nádgir Naukari Inam in 4 villages of the Magni, receives no pay from Government, no aya from the villagers, and perform no separate duties as Nádgir. —

3 It will thus be seen that in the instances given above, and they are not isolated cases, there are three parties concerned viz: village Shanbog, Magni Shanbog and Nádgir who draw directly or indirectly pay from Government, and that Govern= =ment in return obtains work from one man only. —

4 In all the cases I have examined in the Shimoga Taluk the Magni— Shanbogs are also Nádgirs, or their immediate relations, receiving pay in the former capacity, and holding Naukari Inam lands in the latter. —

5 In the Shimoga and some other Taluks no quit rent has been fixed on the Nadgirs Inam lands by the Inam Department. In Sorab alone has quit rent been imposed; on enquiring the reason

of

of this from the Superintendent Inam

In Supt's No. 260
dated 31st October 1876

Settlement he informs me that there is reason to suppose that Purnaya resumed all these Inams (Nadgi, Deshpande &c) and that they have been omitted in the subsequent Inamati accounts and that now a further enquiry into them is being instituted.—

6 If Purnaya really did order the resumption of all Nadgir &c Inams I do not understand how these lands still appear in all the Taluk and village accounts as Nadgir — Inam, unless through fraud the re= =sumption was either evaded or the Nadgirs subsequently altered the — denomination of other lands possibly Shaubog Umbli in their possession to the head of Nadgir Umbli and then made

made use of the argument that they 14
were in possession of no remuneration
as Shanbogs to obtain the Shanbogs
"pay" which they draw at present.
as Magani Shanbogs —

7 The present state of affairs
being as stated above the following
questions remain to be solved.

1st. Are the profits on the so called
Nádgir Naukari Inam to be taken
into account to make good the remune=
=ration of the future Shanbogs Vide
Chief Commissioner's No. 219 dated
27th October 1874.

2nd. In making out the new distri=
=bution of Shanbog's charges and nomi=
=nation of officiators (the nominations
are made by the District Authorities
and not by the Survey) are the village
Shanbogs to have the right of perform=
=ing the duties of Shanbog in the
villages

villages in which they hold Office lands, and the Magni Shanbogs to have the right in the remainder. —

3rd " If the 1st question is answered in the affirmative are the Nadgirs to have the future right of perform= =ing Shanbog's duties in the villages in which they hold Nadgir Umbli lands. —

4th " Where both village Shanbog and Nadgir hold Umbli lands in the same village, and the present officiator is a 3rd party, the Magni Shanbog, who should in future per= =form the duties. —

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant

Offg. Superintendent Rev. Survey
Mysore

1112
22-12-76

No. 1726 of 1876

Survey Commissioner's Office
Bangalore 21st December 1876

With reference to the above it appears to me that it is impossible to form any opinion on the above case but to know more of the real relative position of the Major Shanlay and Mr Ward Gen. How the two different officers came to be at variance and at what time. and what is the cause of the difficulty or disagreement in the family - The information might perhaps be obtained from the Brothers, and also from the Supt Surgeon Jail. who could ascertain if any information is available in the Ch Court Office

W Campbell
Survey Commr

Supt. Bangalore

17

1876

From,

The Superintendent Revenue Survey

and Assessment Mysore.

To, The Survey & Settlt Commr. of Mysore

Dated } 19th December 1876
Despatched }
Received

ENCLOSURES No.

No. 1121 of 1876.

Requesting instructions regarding certain difficulties occurred in settling the final remuneration of village officers.

No. 1139 of 1876 10

18

To,

The Superintendent of Inam
Settlements in Mysore

Survey Superintendent's office
Bangalore 23rd December 1876

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in Survey Commissioner's Memo No. 1726 of 21st Instant I have the honor herewith to forward to you the enclosed correspondence and should feel much obliged if you could give me any information as to how the separate offices of Nadgir and Magni Shanbog came into existance, the Magni Shanbogs are in possession of no service lands, but the Nadgirs and village Shanbogs are, and you will possibly be able to inform

me

me when Service lands were appointed
to these officials.—

2 As mentioned in Para 5 of my letter No. 1121 enclosed I understand that the question of the Service lands of the Nadgirs &ca having been all re= =sumed by Purniah is already under enquiry in your office, but that such Service lands still are borne on the Taluk and village accounts appears undoubted.—

To wait repl.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant

Offg. Superintendent Rev. Survey
Mysore

11 11

No. 435.

Inám Settlement Office.
Bangalore 15th March 1877.

To,

The Superintendent of the
Revenue Survey.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 1139 of the 23d Ult. December last, the annexure of which is returned, relative to the offices of the Nadgers and Magni Shanbogues, I have the honor to state that, on examining the Shanbogue Jamabandi Patty of 1840, it would appear that the Nadig had 2 or more Maganies under him, and that the Inám land and cash payments for each Magani were entered against his name, but opposite to each Magani is given the name of a son, brother, or Gomastah as the Office-holders. The Nadgir evidently retained the land, and allowed the cash

payment

on the Patta, and, in a few cases on the Sirist, though when and on what authority does not appear. The Patta imposed on these lands was not equal to that imposed on the Ryots lands.

5. It will now be necessary to decide whether any of these Oomlee lands are to be taken up and settled by this Department on ½ quit rent for Commutation of the implied Service.

6. On looking over the Registers of the late Kanikar Taluk, I observe that the land Inams of the village Shanbogues have been reserved for settlement by you, with the remark that the service is performed by the Magani Shanbogue

Shanbogue. I shall feel obliged
by your informing me whether
these Inams have been disposed
of by You.

/Sd Rob Cole

Inam Settlement Office,
Bangalore 9th Apl 1877

No. 3.

I Has the honor to forward
Copy of the above to the Inam
Commissioner for Consideration
and orders, in continuation
of No 118 of 15 "ultimo".

433
16-5-77

No 603 of 1877 Supdt of Inam de Mds
Poona 25th April 1877

Forwarded to Major Grant for report
as to the present position of the Indyo and
Talooka and whether the Heirs of the Shrimo
to use in the reorganization of the college of Poona.
2 Report on Para 6 above is also requested

payment to go to the ——— Magani Shanbogue.

2 - In the same account, a remark is entered that the Nadig Oomblli Vr had been resumed and a new Jasdik, or payment, for Shanbogues had been fixed since 1800.

3. In the Jari Inamti account of 1803 for the Shemogah Taluk it is noted that, out of 1014-5-9 P. — F. E. of Oomblli Inams, only 24 pagodas were to be continued to the Ferry-Man, the remainder being resumed.

4. I have not been able, as yet, to trace the origin of the village Shanbogue, and his Inam, but am awaiting the result of a reference to the Commr. of the Division and to the Amil.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obed. Servt.

Subdr of Inamsettls

BBks

Ft

12

From the Supt of Inam Settlements
To the Supt of the Revenue Survey
No 7 of 9th April 1877

In continuation of my No 435 of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I can find no further authentic record regarding the village Shanbogues of the Shimoga Taluk.

2. The Nadigs of the Hole-honnur Tirtha declare that separate Shanbogues were employed in 1805 from the munbers of their family on a fixed payment for the preparation of the village accounts.

3. The Nadigs of the Ayanor Tirtha declare, on the other hand, that the village Shanbogues were maintained as Government Servants from the beginning, and that

that the Nadigs were appointed at a time when the villagers were in a turbulent state and refused to pay their rents to the village Shanbogue.

4. Such Oombli lands were settled on 1/2 quit, rent in the Talaks of Aarihar, and Sorab, but their settlement was not taken up in the Talaks of Shimoga, Shikarpura &c, as they were not borne out by the Inamti accounts, which in fact showed that such Oombli lands had been Zufted, and it was thought apparently by Colonel Elliot that the Sirist and Kattie composed the full assessment. It appears, however, that remissions had been made on

From The Comm^r Nagar Dn
To The Supdt of Inam Settlt
No 2388 dt 16 August 1877.

1/ 26/14

With reference to his letter No. 332 dt 9 January last, has the hnor to forward for information Copy of a letter No 519 of the 6 Instant with enclosures in original from the Dy Comr Shimoga on the subject of Nagany Shanbogues in the Shimoga District having no service lands.

I Soy A. Ramchund Row
for Comr Nagar Dn

From The Dy Comr of the
Shimoga District
To The Comr of the
Nagar Dn
No 519 dt 6 August 1877.

With reference to your docket No 1020 dt 16 January last forwarding Copy of letter No 332 dt 9 Idem, from the Supdt of Inams, I have the hnor to state that Nadig lands exist in the Talukes of Shimoga, Chennigiri, Honnalli, Shikarpur and Sorab, and that reports received from the Amildars of these Talukes shewing the result of the enquiry instituted by them into the points raised in the letter are herein enclosed.

In the absence of reliable accounts and documents the question raised, cannot be satisfactorily answered.

The Oral evidence gathered by the Amildars is conflicting. Some of the Nadigs state that Nadigs existed prior to Shanbogs and that the latter were entertained afterwards, in order

order to help the Nadigs, while others allege quite to the contrary.

Nadig Bindappa of Shimoga possesses a copper plate grant of Hari Rao of Anegondi of Shalivahana Saka 1276 of Vijaya Year corresponding to A.D. 1354, in which Bindappa's ancestor Kasappa is granted certain Umbli lands. An account of this writing up Nadig & other accounts.

This grant has been forwarded to the Indian Antiq. by the Taluk authorities; and if genuine, it shews that the office of Nadig was in existence in that distant period.

But I think, there can be no doubt that the Office of Shumbog has a much more ancient origin, as it exists, generally throughout the country & forms part of the old village or Bara-balote system.

I.O.J. J.G. Cumming
Dy. Commissioner

"True Copy"
Sd/ K. Ramachandra Rao.
for Dy. Commr.

"True Copies"

Sd/ [illegible]
for Dy. Commrs

Shanbogs even to the 22 villages above mentioned. Their claim is based upon their always having done the work. As however the village Shanbogs are registered and hold office land in the 22 villages in question they cannot be disturbed. The remaining 256 villages will provide amply for the Magni Shanbogs and some 27 new charges will be made in addition to those at present existing.

4 It remains to decide what is to be done with the so called Nadig Umbali lands. To me it appears that they should undoubtedly be dealt with by the Survey Deptt. If these lands are not held for the performance of Shanbogs work they are certainly not held

held for any other service now performed. From Para 2 of Inam Supdt's letter No. 435 of the 15th March 1877 it appears that in the Shaubog "Zadati Patti" of 1840 the "Nadig Elmbli" is stated to have been resumed and a new Tasadik or payment for Shaubogs fixed since 1800. Directly this question is disposed of the final remuneration can be calculated.

5 With reference to Para 6 of the Inam Superintendent's letter No. 7 of the 9th April 1877 I am unable to give any explanation as I do not know what registers are alluded to. I imagine he simply alludes to the fact that only the village Shaubog Inam was dealt with by the Survey Department to the Nadig Elmbli being disposed of by the Inam Department.

I

No. 38

Bangalore 4th Sept. 1877.

From

Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

To

Inam Commissioner in Mysore.

Despatched 5th Sept. 1877.

Received 187 .

Enclosures. 1

REFERENCE.

Your No. — *dated* ——— 187 -.

This Office No. 3 of the 9th April 1877.

In continuation of the above, has the honor to forward, for consideration and orders, Copy of docket No. 238 of the 16th Instant from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, and of its enclosures regarding the village Shankerapura in the Shimoga District.

Supt. of Inams &c.

9

To, 9

No. 428 of 1877 16

The Survey & Settlement Commr
of Mysore

Survey Superintendent's Offi
Tekkeri 16th May 1877

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to your Memo No. 603 of the 25th Ultimo, and marginally noted correspondence to submit the following report on the present position of the Nadigs, and Magni and village Shanbogs of the Shimoga Taluk.

Survey Supts No. 1121 d/19th December 1876.
Survey Commrs No. 1726 d/21st December 1876.
Survey Supts No. 1139 d/23rd December 1876.
Inam Supts No. 435 d/15th March 1877.
Inam Supts No. 7 d/9th April 1877.

2 I called up all the Shanbogs of the Taluk on the 14th Instant and

and elicited the following inform=
ation.

1st The whole of the Shanbogs' work is performed by the Magni Shanbogs.

2nd The village Shanbogs perform no work whatever but in 22 villages they are registered as village Shanbog and hold office land, but the work is done by the Magni Shanbog.

3rd The Nadigs perform no work whatever in virtue of their office of Nadig but the Magni Shanbogs are in almost every case of the same family as the Nadigs.

4th Aya is paid to none of the three classes of officials under report.

3 The Magni Shanbogs assert their claim to the whole Taluk and dispute the right of the village Shanbogs

33 18

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed.t Servt.

J Stuart
a
Superintendent Mysore
& Revenue Survey

Revenue.

1878 No. 55.

From

To The Commissioner
Nagar Do.

1 From Survey Comr. 1100 of 30th Sept. 178
2 To Do from Supt. 1121 19-12-76
3 To Supt. Guam from Do 1139 of 23/12/76
4 From Do to Survey Supt. 435 of 15/3/77
5 Do Do No 799 9th Sept. 77
6 From Nagar to Guam Supt. 238 of 16-8-77
7 From Guam Supt. to Guam Comr. No 388 of 5th Sept. 77
8 To Survey Comr. from Supt. Survey No 428 of 16th May 77

to be returned

X Land Comr. enquiring how the Institute is to be carried out

Dated 26th
Despatched 27th November 1878.
Received
Regd.
Enclosures No. 8 Orig. Letter & enclo: (see margin)
General No. 7077
R No. 54

Forwards in Original Survey & Settlement Comr's. No 1100 of 30 Sept. 1878 with its 7 enclosures and requests X to ascertain & report as to which the services of the Madrasees alluded to therein were dispensed with and when. Such information is

By Order

25/11

Secretary

25/11

R.

Genl. 12 0.613/79. V

1879.

4414

From The Commissioner
Nagar Division

To Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Section

File No

Serial No

Dated 17th March 79

Despatched 19

Received 22 " "

ENCLOSURES NO 9

General No 1039 } 1878—79
No 512

In returning the enclosures of his No 1077/54 of the 26th November last, has the honour to forward copy of Nagpur Commissioner's letter No 1112 of the 8 Instant stating that no information is available as to when and why the services of Nadoja were dispensed with.

K. Rauchmuddin
for A.C. Commissioner

To Shastri
22-3-79

No 1112 1346

Shimoga District
Deputy Commissioner's Office
Camp Benevalli, 8th March 1879

To

The Commissioner
Nagar Division

Sir,

In returning the original enclosures of your No 772 dated 9th December last, I have the honor to inform you that the Amildars report that no information is available as to when and why the services of the Nadigs were dispensed with. The general impression is that since the time of Purnaya they perform no work, although in the enjoyment of Umbli lands.

2. The Umbli lands of Haribar and Sorab were settled by myself in the Inam Department, and as far as I can ascertain, those of Shimoga are of the same kind, the tenure resting on the total or partial remission of the subsequent patti addition to the ancient Shist.

3. In Haribar and Sorab all the Nadig Umblies were dealt with under Land Inam Rule VIII E.

"True copy"
K. Rameshwar Rao
for Assistant Commissioner

I have &c
signed V. N. Narasimmiah
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga Dist

PKG

Collector
6-5-79

Collectorate, 6th May 1879

Collectorate — 1879. 0789/12

From The Commissioner

To The Magistrate

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 30 April 1879.

Despatched 5th May "

Received 6th May "

ENCLOSURES NO. 2

General No. 101 } 1879—80.
Rev. No.

Vide Rev. 1879-80 No. 20

I am returning the enclosure of his No. 1376/78 of the 31st ult. & have the honor to forward copy of Allinagalle Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 46 of the 21st instant regarding the services of Madigo.

K. Rajendram
for Asst Commissioner

Revenue, No 79

1879. Regd No 17

From

To

The Commissioner
Nagar Dee

Dated 31st
Despatched 2nd April March 1879
Received 8th April
Regd

Enclosures None

General No. 12376 Cover sealed by Diffr sent with fair insane cover
No. 78

Rev No 1037/512 17 March 1879

Stating that no information is available as to when and with the services of Nadgs were dis- charged with

---

With reference to the above I forward herewith the Tyalat Accounts of the Shimoga Taluk received in this office from the Supdt of the Nagar Dee for the year 1862, from which it will be observed that 4 were in 1862, 4 Nadgs receiving 3 Rs pm &

× Sheet no 127.

~~The Commissioners are therefore requested~~
to write to Lord Ca
to institute some enquiry in
order to ascertain when &
why the services of Madge
were dispensed with.

By Order

31/5
For Offg Secretary

W.O

No 46.

Shimoga District

Deputy Comrs Office

Shimoga 21st April 79

To,

The Commissioner

Nagar Dn

Sir,

With reference to your docket No 36 dated 8th Instant, I have the Honor to state that the Nadigs alluded to were supernumerary Bhandhogs employed in the Taluk Kacherie, through designated Nadigs in the Shimoga Taluk, Chellur hobli & Shambhogs in the Honnalli

Honnalli Taluk and Shagaur
Shanbhogs in Shikarpur -
Their services were dispensed
with in 1875, vide correspondence
noted in the margin - They
were desirous from the
Nadigs who enjoy
lands rendering no service
and no information is
available as already reported
as to whether the latter class
of servants ceased to per-
form any service.

Chief Commr's Hrs: No 6527/349 dated 30th October 1874.
Ulundle Dy Commr No 981 dated 10th Dec 1874.
Hr. Dy No 1257 dated 4-1-75.
Dy No 1320 dated 21-1-75.

2 The Tappalli account
received with your docket-
is herewith returned -

I have &c

(Copy) Sd/ V. N. Narasimmangar
K. Ramchundra Rao
for Asst Commissioner
Deputy Tahsildar
Shimoga

44 1879.

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Rev: ~~General~~ Department.

Dated Yellapoor 5th May 1879.

Despatched — 8th —

Received

ENCLOSURES No.

General No. 411

No.

The Survey Commissioner of Mysore requests one answer to his letter No. 1100 of the 3rd September 1878 on the subject of Hadagas Gamble Enam land in the Shimoga Taluk.

D Cameron

Survey Commissioner

Mysore.

No. 675
P. 305 1879. 0.868.
18

From
Survey & Settlt. Commr.,
Mysore.

To
Secy. to Ch. Commr.,
Revenue Deptt.

Dated 5 May 1879.
Rec'd 10 —
Rep. To
No. 411.

Asks for a reply to his letter No. 1100, of 30 Sept. 78, on the subject of Nadigs' Umbli Inam lands in the Shimoga Dt.

To Draftsman
10.5.79

× Draftsman with
Mysore No. 101/24
of 30 April 1879
in 7.5.79.

16

2

Letter No 1100 dated
30th September 1878
from the Survey and
Settlement Commissioner
of Mysore

Survey Supte letter
No 1121 dy 19th December 76
to the address of the Survey
& Settlement Commr

Survey Supte letter
No 1139 dated 23d December 76
to the Supte of the Dharwar
Settlement

with Enclosures -

Letter No 435 dy 15th
March 77 from the Dharwar
Supte to the Supte Rev:
Survey

Do Do No 7 dy 9th
April 1877 from Do to Do
with Enclosures

Survey Supte letter
No 428 dy 16th May 1877 to
the Survey & Settlement Commr

Letter No 1037/10 dated
17th March 79 from the Commr
Kaspar Dr with Enclosures

Do No 101/24 dy 30th
April 1879 from Do - with Encl:

Order thereon - The 3 offices
Referred to are evidently
of distinct origin. The
village Shanbogs belong
to the original village
institution of the Country
2. The Kadigas (not
including in that class
the few of that name
recently employed on
pay as supernumerary
Shanbogs to assist the
Taluk Cutcherry) were also
of ancient origin being
Purgannah officers, who
however as elsewhere long
ago ceased to perform
any definite duties though
continuing to enjoy their
Enabli or Inam Lands.
3. The Inagani Shanbogs
would seem to be of more
recent creation having

47

1879 ✓

Government of Mysore

Revenue

To

The Survey & Settlement Commr.

Commr., Nagar Dn.

Dated 17th May

Despd

Rect

No. 1615/56

Copies despd
To Dupltes
Office Dupl.
Reserve

7 Pages

23

Rect 19-5-79

Passing orders on correspondence regarding the settlement of the inam lands of the Magani & village Shanbhogs & Nadigas of the Shimoga Taluk.

(18) been employed in recent
times in consequence of
the inefficiency of the
village Shanbogs. They
were naturally taken
from the trained Accountants
of the Nadiga's family
or employed on the
Nadiga's responsibility but
had no necessary connec
=tion with the Nadig
institution which represen
=ted a Purgannah and
not a village office. The
Nagani Shanbog's remu
=neration appears to have
been fixed separately in
money by Dewan Purnaiah
who at the same time
ordered the resumption
of the Enubli lands of
the Nadiga though the
order appears to have

been either not carried into effect or evaded. The Mugani-Shanbag, by their superior ability managed to supplant the village Shanbogs in their duties so that the latter do not now perform the village duties, though they continue to enjoy the Inam lands of their office in 22 villages.

4. In this view of the case, the Mugani and the village Shanbogs and their Emoluments would alone form the available means for the new organization of village Accountants and the conflicting claims of these two classes of officers

may be disposed of in the manner proposed in para 3 of the Supte Major Grant's letter to the Survey Commr. dated 16th May 1877. The Nagani Shanbogs who now officiate have a preferential claim to the village offices but it is also desirable and proper that the village Shanbogs should also be provided in the villages in which they hold their Inam lands and this Major Grant would seem to think feasible as the existing charges of the Shanbogs are too large and require to be split up

5. The Inmbli lands of the Indigs where

DG 12/5

they have continued to be enjoyed without interruption as Inam notwithstanding Dewan Purnaiah's intention to resume them, should be brought under the Inam Settlement and enfranchised on half Quit-rent under clause 2 of Rule VIII of the Inam Rules.

12 1879 17

Government of Mysore

Dr. - [illegible]

CR

Rev. Secretary

To The Survey & Settlement Commr Mysore

Re Commr of the Kaspar Dw

R. L.

19/.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th May 1879.

Memorandum by the Survey and Inam Commissioner, Mysore, No. 1100, dated Poona, 30th September 1878.

The question discussed in the appended correspondence is forwarded for the decision of the Chief Commissioner with the following remarks.

2. The Kanarese Nadgir or Nadig would appear to precisely correspond to the Mahratta Deshmuk or Desayi, the headman of a Purgunna, magni or sub-division, sometimes also called in Kanarese Districts the Nad Gauda. The Magni Shanbhog corresponds precisely to the Deshpandi, Nadkarni and Deshkulkarni. The Nadig, Nadgir, Nad Gauda, Deshmuk or Desayi all denote the chief executive officer of a purgunna corresponding to the Patel of a village, and the Deshpandi, Nadkarni, Deshkulkarni and Magni Shanbhog all in the purgunna or magni correspond to the Shanbhog in a village and were the chief account officers of the sub-division and subordinate to the chief executive officer, as the Shanbhog is subordinate to the Patel or gauda of a village.

3. It is by no means uncommon to find considerable confusion of the offices of purgunna and village kulkarnis, the former having often supplanted the latter.

4. In the present case in the Shimoga Taluk we find—

First. Magni Shanbhogs who perform all the duties of the villages.

Second. Village Shanbhogs who perform no duties whatever, but in 22 villages hold office lands.

Third. Nadigs or Nadgirs who perform no duties as such, but it is generally found that the Magni Shanbhogs who have a monopoly of the duties are members of the same family as the Nadigs. This may be explained by the Nadigs, the most powerful officers of the ancient organization, having supplanted the Village Shanbhogs by members of their own family, the original Magni Shanbhogs who would ordinarily be of a different family having disappeared.

5. We have now to make the best of the above anomalous state of things which I believe will not prove uncommon in the Nagar Division.

6. It is clear that the emoluments of all the [illegible]e offices are liable for service. The Magni Shanbhogs because they actually have appropriated the service which they could only have ostensibly done in virtue of their holding an office and emoluments enabling them to do so.

7. A Village Shanbhog with emoluments as such is clearly liable to service though another may have usurped the office.

8. The Nadig is an office holder and has evidently appropriated this particular service by inserting members of his family into the office to the detriment of the Village Shanbhogs.

9. It appears that it will be necessary to create about 27 new Shanbhogs' charges in the Shimoga Taluk.

In the first place I would propose to make the existing emoluments of all three classes of the above officers liable for providing the emoluments of the officiating Village Shanbhogs so far as they will go, confirming existing offices in the family now having the right of officiating, and any new office it may be necessary to create to the family hitherto not officiating. Thus, if one office is now held by a Magni Shanbhog which it becomes necessary to divide into two, I would propose to give the new creation to the Village Shanbhog thus utilizing that officer who now has emoluments but does nothing for them as far as possible.

10. In cases in which the Nadig has no connection whatever with the Magni Shanbhog, the latter being of a distinct family, the Nadig should be treated as a district hereditary officer for whose services there is no farther occasion and his land emoluments be assessed at half jodi in accordance with Rule VIII, clause F. of the Inam Rules, *provided that* there is no possibility of turning his services to account in a charge for which neither an existing Village Shanbhog or Magni Shabhog is available.

11. It certainly appears anomalous mixing up Nadgirs with Shanbhogs' offices, but it appears that in this case the holders of the offices have very generally already done so themselves, a practical fact which removes all theoretical anomaly.

12. In the above case in my recommendations I have followed as far as possible the course already sanctioned by Chief Commissioner's No. 10699—229 of the 7th March last in reference to a somewhat similar case reported on by me in the Gudibanda Taluk.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th May 1879.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1121, dated Bangalore, 19th December 1876.

In settling the final remuneration statements of village officers a difficulty has arisen with regard to the present interests of the Shanbhogs in some, especially of the Shimoga, Taluks about which I should feel obliged by your giving instructions.

2. As examples of the present state of affairs I will give the following instances.

First Example.—Village Koppa, Magni Holehonnur, Taluk Shimoga.

The Village Shanbhog Venkatramanappa holds Shanbhog Naukari inam land on which the profit is Rs. 49—10—9, he receives no pay from Government, claims, I understand, aya from the villagers, and does no work as Shanbhog.

The Magni Shanbhog Sitaramappa has no Naukari inam land, receives Rs. 42 pay from Government, and performs the duty of Shanbhog of Koppa and of 17 other villages in this Magni.

The Nadgir Krishnappa (who is the elder brother of Sitaramappa, the Magni Shanbhog) holds Naukari inam in 7 villages of this magni, of which the "Profit" amounts to Rs. 163—10—7, performs no duties as "Nadgir," receives no pay or aya. His brother Sitaramappa, the Magni Shanbhog, lives with the Nadgir and has a share in the Nadgir wattan.

Second Example.—In the Anveri Magni of the Shimoga Taluk consisting of 17 villages, Timmappa is the Village Shanbhog of two villages, has Naukari inam in these two villages and claims aya from the villagers; he receives no pay from Government, and performs no Government duties.

There are two Magni Shanbhogs Venkatramanappa and Venkappa, relations, who have no Naukari inam land, receive pay Rs. 21—1—6 each, and perform the duties of Shanbhog in 11 and 6 villages respectively.

The Nadgir of this Magni is Venkatramanappa, (one of the above Magni Shanbhogs), he holds Nadgir Naukari inam in 4 villages of the Magni, receives no pay from Government, no aya from the villagers, and performs no separate duties as Nadgir.

3. It will thus be seen that in the instances given above, and they are not isolated cases, there are three parties concerned, *viz.*, Village Shanbhog, Magni Shanbhog and Nadgir who draw directly or indirectly pay from Government, and that Government in return obtains work from one man only.

4. In all the cases I have examined in the Shimoga Taluk the Magni Shanbhogs are also Nadgirs, or their immediate relations, receiving pay in the former capacity, and holding Naukari inam lands in the latter.

5. In the Shimoga and some other taluks no quit-rent has been fixed on the Nadgirs inam lands by the Inam Department. In Sorab alone has quit-rent been imposed; on enquiring the reason of this from the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, he informs me that there is reason to suppose that Púrnaiya resumed all these inams (Nadgi, Deshpandi, &c.,) and that they have been omitted in the subsequent inamti accounts and that now a further enquiry into them is being instituted.

In Superintendent's No. 260, dated 31st October 1876.

6. If Púrnaiya really did order the resumption of all Nadgir, &c., inams, I do not understand how these lands still appear in all the taluk and village accounts as Nadgir inam, unless through fraud the resumption was either evaded or the Nadgirs subsequently altered the denomination of other lands possibly Shanbhog Umbli in their possession to the head of Nadgir umbli and then made use of the argument that they were in possession of no remuneration, as Shanbhogs to obtain the Shanbhog's "Pay" which they draw at present as Magni Shanbhogs.

7. The present state of affairs being as stated above, the following questions remain to be solved:—

1*st.* Are the profits on the so called Nadgir Naukari inam to be taken into account to make good the remuneration of the future Shanbhogs? *Vide* Chief Commissioner's No. 219, dated 27th October 1874.

2*nd.* In making out the new distribution of Shanbhog's charges and nomination of officiators (the nominations are made by the District authorities and not by the Survey)

are the Village Shanbhogs to have the right of performing the duties of Shanbhog in the villages in which they hold office lands, and the Magni Shanbhogs to have the right in the remainder ?

3rd. If the 1st question is answered in the affirmative are the Nadgirs to have the future right of performing Shanbhog's duties in the villages in which they hold Nadgir umbli lands ?

4th. Where both Village Shanbhog and Nadgir hold umbli lands in the same village, and the present officiator is a 3rd party, the Magni Shanbhog, who should in future perform the duties ?

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1726, dated Bangalore, 21st December 1876.

With reference to the above, it appears to me that it is impossible to form any opinion on the above cases till we know more of the real relative position of the Magni Shanbhogs and the Nadgirs. How the two separate offices came into existence and at what time, and what is the cause of the two offices being ordinarily in one family? This information might perhaps be obtained from the Amildars, and also from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, who could ascertain if any information is available in the Chief Commissioner's Office.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore, No. 1139, dated Bangalore, 23rd December 1876.

In accordance with instructions contained in Survey Commissioner's Memo No. 1726 of 21st instant, I have the honor herewith to forward to you the enclosed correspondence and should feel much obliged if you could give me any information as to how the separate offices of Nadgir and Magni Shanbhog came into existence ; the Magni Shanbhogs are in possession of no service lands, but the Nadgirs and Village Shanbhogs are, and you will possibly be able to inform me when service lands were appointed to these officials.

2. As mentioned in para 5 of my letter No. 1121 enclosed, I understand that the question of the service lands of the Nadgirs, &c., having been all resumed by Púrnaiya, is already under enquiry in your Office, but that such service lands still are borne on the taluk and village accounts appears undoubted.

From the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 435, dated Bangalore, 15th March 1877.

In reply to your No. 1139 of the 23rd December last, the annexure of which is returned, relative to the offices of the Nadgirs and Magni Shanbhogs, I have the honor to state that, on examining the Shanbhog Jhadti Patti of 1840, it would appear that the Nadig had two or more Magnis under him, and that the inam land and cash payments for each Magni were entered against his name, but opposite to each Magni is given the name of a son, brother, or Gumasta as the office-holders. The Nadgir evidently retained the land and allowed the cash payment to go to the Magni Shanbhog.

2. In the same account, a remark is entered that the Nadig umbli, &c., had been resumed and a new Tasdik or payment for Shanbhogs had been fixed since 1800.

3. In the Jari Inamti account of 1803 for the Shimoga Taluk it is noted that out of 1014 P. 5 F., 9 V. of umbli inams, only 24 pagodas were to be continued to the ferry-men, the remainder being resumed.

4. I have not been able as yet to trace the origin of the Village Shanbhog, and his inam but am awaiting the result of a reference to the Commissioner of the Division and to the Amil.

From the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 7, dated 9th April 1877.

In continuation of my No. 435 of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I can find no further authentic record regarding the Village Shanbhogs of the Shimoga Taluk.

2. The Nadigs of the Holehonnur Firka declare that separate Shanbhogs were employed in 1805 from the members of their family on a fixed payment for the preparation of the village accounts.

3. The Nadigs of the Ainur Firka declare, on the other hand, that the Village Shanbhogs were maintained as Government servants from the beginning, and that the Nadigs were appointed at a time when the villagers were in a turbulent state and refused to pay their rents to the Village Shanbhog.

4. Such umbli lands were settled on ½ quit-rent in the Taluks of Harihar and Sorab, but their settlement was not taken up in the Taluks of Shimoga, Shikarpur, &c., as they were not borne out by the inamti accounts, which in fact shewed that such umbli lands had been zafted and it was thought apparently by Colonel Clerk that the shist and patti composed the full assessment. It appears, however, that remissions had been made on the patti, and, in a few cases on the shist, though when and on what authority does not appear. The patti imposed on these lands was not equal to that imposed on the ryots' lands.

5. It will now be necessary to decide whether any of these umbli lands are to be taken up and settled by this department on ½ quit-rent for commutation of the implied service.

6. On looking over the registers of the late Harihar Taluk, I observe that the land inams of the *Village* Shanbhogs have been reserved for settlement by you, with the remark that the service is performed by the *Magni* Shanbhog. I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether these inams have been disposed of by you.

Inam Settlement Office, No. 3, dated Bangalore, 9th April 1877.

Has the honor to forward copy of the above to the Inam Commissioner for consideration and orders, in continuation of No. 118, dated 15th ultimo.

Survey and Inam Commissioner's Office, No. 603, dated Poona, 25th April 1877.

Forwarded to Major Grant for report as to the present position of the Nadigs and Magni and Village Shanbhogs of the Shimoga Taluk, and whether all these officials can be turned to use in the re-organization of the village officers.

2. Report on para 6 above is also requested separately.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 428, dated Tarikere, 16th May 1877.

I have the honor, with reference to your memo No. 603 of the 25th ultimo, and marginally noted correspondence, to submit the following report on the present position of the Nadigs and Magni and Village Shanbhogs of the Shimoga Taluk.

Survey Superintendent's letter No. 1121, dated 19th December 1876.
Survey Commissioner's No. 1726, dated 21st December 1876.
Survey Superintendent's No, 1139, dated 23rd December 1876.
Inam Superintendent's No. 435, dated 15th March 1877.
Inam Superintendent's No. 7, dated 9th April 1877.

2. I called up all the Shanbhogs of the taluk on the 14th instant, and elicited the following information :—

1*st.* The whole of the Shanbhogs' work is performed by the Magni Shanbhogs.

2*nd.* The Village Shanbhogs perform no work whatever, but in 22 villages they are registered as Village Shanbhog and hold office land, but the work is done by the Magni Shanbhog.

3*rd.* The Nadigs perform no work whatever in virtue of their office of Nadig, but the Magni Shanbhogs are in almost every case of the same family as the Nadigs.

4*th.* Aya is paid to none of the three classes of officials under report.

3. The Magni Shanbhogs assert their claim to the whole taluk and dispute the right of the Village Shanbhogs even to the 22 villages above mentioned. Their claim is based upon their always having done the work. As, however, the Village Shanbhogs are registered and hold office land in the 22 villages in question, they cannot be disturbed. The remaining 256 villages will provide amply for the Magni Shanbhogs and some 27 new charges will be made in addition to those at present existing.

4. It remains to decide what is to be done with the so called Nadig umbli lands. To me it appears that they should undoubtedly be dealt with by the Survey Department. If these lands are not held for the performance of Shanbhog's work, they are certainly not held for any other service now performed. From para 2 of Inam Superintendent's letter No. 435 of the 15th March 1877, it appears that in the Shanbhogs' "Jhadti Patti" of 1840 the "Nadig Umbli" is stated to have been resumed and a new Tasdik or payment for Shanbhogs fixed since 1800. Directly this question is disposed of, the final remuneration can be calculated.

5. With reference to para 6 of the Inam Superintendent's letter No. 7 of the 9th April 1877, I am unable to give any explanation as I do not know what registers are alluded to. I imagine he simply alludes to the fact that only the Village Shanbhog inam was dealt with by the Survey Department, the Nadig umbli being disposed of by the Inam Department.

From the Inam Superintendent, Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner, Mysore, No. 38, dated Bangalore, 4th September 1877.

This Office No. 3 of the 9th April 1877.

In continuation of the above, has the honor to forward for consideration and orders, copy of docket No 238 of the 16th instant, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, and of its enclosure, regarding the Village Shanbhogs, &c, in the Shimoga District.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore, No. 238, dated 16th August 1877.

With reference to his letter No. 332, dated 9th January last, has the honor to forward for information copy of a letter No. 519 of the 6th instant, with enclosures in original, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, on the subject of Magni Shanbhogs in the Shimoga District having no service lands.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 519, dated 4th August 1877.

With reference to your docket No. 1020, dated 16th January last, forwarding copy of letter No. 332, dated 9th idem, from the Superintendent of Inams, I have the honor to state that Nadig umbli lands exist in the Taluks of Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur and Sorab, and that reports received from the Amildars of these taluks shewing the result of the enquiry instituted by them into the points raised in the letter are herein enclosed.

In the absence of reliable accounts and documents the question raised cannot be satisfactorily answered. The oral evidence gathered by the Amildars is conflicting; some of the Nadigs state that Nadigs existed prior to Shanbhogs and that the latter were entertained afterwards in order to help the Nadigs, while others allege quite to the contrary.

Nadig Bindappa of Shimoga possesses a copper plate grant of Hari Rao of Anegondi, dated Shalivahana Shaka 1276 of Vijaya year corresponding to A. D. 1354, in which Bindappa's ancestor Kasappa is granted certain umbli lands on account of his writing up Nadig and other accounts.

This grant has been forwarded to the Inam Superintendent by the taluk authorities; and if genuine, it shews that the office of Nadig was in existence in that distantperiod.

But, I think, there can be no doubt that the office of Shanbhog has a much more ancient origin, as it exists generally throughout the country and forms part of the old village or Barabaloti system.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th May 1879.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1037—Genl. No. 512, dated 17th March 1879.

In returning the enclosures of his No. 7077—54 of the 26th November last, has the honor to forward copy of Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1112 of the 8th instant, stating that no information is available as to when and why the services of Nadigs were dispensed with.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 1112, dated Camp Bennavalli, 8th March 1879.

In returning the original enclosures of your No. 772, dated 9th December last, I have the honor to inform you that the Amildars report that no information is available as to when and why the services of the Nadigs were dispensed with. The general impression is that since the time of Púrnaiya they perform no work although in the enjoyment of umbli lands.

2. The umbli lands of Harihar and Sorab were settled by myself in the Inam Department, and as far as I can ascertain, those of Shimoga are of the same kind, the tenure resting on the total or partial remission of the subsequent patti addition to the ancient shist.

3. In Harihar and Sorab all the Nadigumblis were dealt with under Land Inam Rule VIII, F.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 101—Rev. 24, dated 30th April 1879.

In returning the enclosure of his No. 12376—78 of the 31st ultimo, has the honor to forward copy of Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 46 of the 21st instant, regarding the services of Nadigs.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 46, dated Shimoga, 21st April 1879.

With reference to your docket No. 36, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to state that the Nadigs alluded to were supernumerary Shanbhogs employed in the Taluk Cutcherry, though designated Nadigs in the Shimoga Taluk, Chillarbab Shanbhogs in the Honnali Taluk and Magni Shanbhogs in Shikarpur. Their services were dispensed with in 1875, *vide* correspondence noted in the margin. They were distinct from the Nadigs who enjoy umbli lands rendering no service, and no information is available as already reported as to when this latter class of servants ceased to perform any service.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5527—349, dated 30th Oct. 1874.
To Commissioner, No. 981, dated 10th December 1874.
From do No. 1257, dated 4th Jan. 1875.
From do No. 1320, dated 21st January 1875.

2. The Faisalati account received with your docket is herewith returned.

No. 1615—R. 56, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MAY 1879.

ORDER THEREON.—The three offices referred to are evidently of distinct origin. The Village Shanbhogs belong to the original village institution of the country.

2. The Nadigs (not including in that class the few of that name recently employed on pay as supernumerary Shanbhogs to assist the Taluk Cutcherry) were also of ancient origin being Purgunna Officers, who however as elsewhere long ago ceased to perform any definite duties though continuing to enjoy their umbli or inam lands.

3. The Magni Shanbhogs would seem to be of more recent creation having been employed in recent times in consequence of the inefficiency of the Village Shanbhogs. They were naturally taken from the trained accountants of the Nadig's family or employed on the Nadig's responsibility, but had no necessary connection with the Nadig institution which represented a Purgunna and not a village office. The Magni Shanbhog's remuneration appears to have been fixed separately in money by Diván Púrnaiya, who at the same time ordered the resumption of the umbli lands of the Nadigs, though the order appears to have been either not carried into effect or evaded. The

Magni Shanbhogs by their superior ability managed to supplant the Village Shanbhogs in their duties, so that the latter do not now perform the village duties though they continue to enjoy the inam lands of their office in 22 villages.

4. In this view of the case, the Magni and the Village Shanbhogs and their emoluments would alone form the available means for the new organization of village accountant, and the conflicting claims of these two classes of officers may be disposed of in the manner proposed in para 3 of the Superintendent Major Grant's letter to the Survey Commissioner, dated 16th May 1877. The Magni Shanbhogs who now officiate have a preferential claim to the village offices, but it is also desirable and proper that the Village Shanbhogs should also be provided in the villages in which they hold their inam lands, and this Major Grant would seem to think feasible as the existing charges of the Shanbhogs are too large and require to be split up.

5. The umbli lands of the Nadigs where they have continued to be enjoyed without interruption as inam, notwithstanding Diván Púrnaiya's intention to resume them, should be brought under the Inam settlement and enfranchised on half quit-rent under Clause F of Rule VIII of the Inam Rules.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore. 6 copies
„ Commissioner of the Nagar Division. — 4 copies

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.
„ COMMR., NAGAR DIVISION.

Dated May 17*th.*
Despatched 27th.
Received

No. 1615.
56.

Passing orders on correspondence regarding the settlement of the inam lands of the Magni and Village Shanbhogs and Nadigs of the Shimoga Taluk.

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.—23-5-79.—30.